

The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail—50 cents a month; \$5.00 a year; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.50 for three months.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail \$2.00 a year.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, by carrier, 5 cents per week.

The WEEKLY TIMES-DISPATCH, \$1.00 a year.

All Unsigned Communications will be rejected.

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Uptown Office at T. A. Miller's, No. 519 East Broad Street.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

The Elections To-day.

The elections in Virginia to-day are noteworthy, because most of the nominations of the Democratic party have been made by the primary election system, and also because they are the first legislative elections to be held under the new Constitution. Coincidentally there will be "county" elections for clerks of the court, sheriff, Commonwealth's attorney, justices of the peace, supervisors, etc.

It will not be the first election by the new and restricted electorate, for Congressmen were so elected a year ago, but it will be the most important election we have had in Virginia since the State parted company with the old Underwood Constitution. And yet it is not to be expected that there will be a very large vote cast. No. In most instances contests were made in the Democratic primary, and the Democratic nominees have been left with what amounts to clear fields. That is the rule. There are exceptions, of course—a few cases where party opposition is strong and where indifference upon the part of the members of the Democratic party might lead to the victory of Republican or independent candidates.

In Henrico, interest attaches chiefly to the contest for the office of treasurer. Here there are two candidates, each of whom claims to be the Democratic nominee—one upheld and supported by the State Committee; the other by the majority of the members of the County Committee.

More important than the personal success of either Mr. Brauer or Mr. Todd is the question of party organization and party discipline. It is inconceivable how it can be expected that either can be maintained if the highest party authority in the State—the State Committee—is to be repudiated or ignored. In this respect the Henrico election assumes a far reaching importance and one that will be quoted as a precedent in the years to come. The State Committee, after full investigation of the questions at issue, has given Mr. Brauer its full endorsement, and it asks that all Henrico Democrats will respect its request and uphold its authority.

In Richmond the Democratic nominees are opposed by a Socialist ticket—a feeble sort of opposition—yet we urge the people to take the trouble to vote. The voting habit is a good one to cultivate, and we should wish to put socialism as far away from the community as possible.

Virginia's near neighbor, Maryland, has been stirred to its political depths by a canvass in which the race issue appears prominent. Mr. Gorman has been instrumental in bringing it to the fore, while the President has thrown all the weight of his great influence in favor of the Republicans. There is a full State ticket to be elected, and the next Legislature will choose a Senator to succeed Mr. MacComas. The probability is that the vote will be a close one, and we are not likely to get the full returns early to-night. The method of voting in Maryland is not expeditious. The ticket is somewhat like the one voted in the primary elections in Richmond, with this difference, that the candidates' party affiliation follows his name on the printed ticket.

In New York State the chief interest attaches to the municipal election of Greater New York, though there are many other spirited municipal contests. There is also considerable interest with respect to the legislative proposition submitted to the people to appropriate \$100,000 to enlarge the Erie canal. The betting in New York city now is ten to eight in favor of McCallan. There is not so much confidence that the rest of the Democratic ticket will be elected. We are told that some persons will scratch Groat as being a "turn-coat." Many German-Americans will cut Er-langer, the Tammany candidate for sheriff, to help Grell, who is running as an independent. Several thousand Democrats, it is conceded, will vote for "Big Bill" Devery for Mayor.

A postal card canvass, made by the New York Herald, indicates that Low will be elected by a plurality of 13,000. In Ohio there is to be elected a Governor and a full ticket for the Legislature. Tom Johnson is the Democratic gubernatorial nominee; his opponent is Myron T. Herrick. Both political parties have nominated their candidates for the United States Senate, the Republican candidate being Mark Hanna and the Democratic candidate Mr. John H. Clarke. The Republicans seem absolutely confident that they will carry the State. There are more or less important elec-

tions in the Republican States of Massachusetts, Iowa and Pennsylvania. There are also elections in Rhode Island, and the result seems to be in doubt. Kentucky is assuredly Democratic. The Republicans and Populists are having a sharp contest in Nebraska. Whether the Bible shall or shall not be read in the public schools has entered into the issue there.

Dr. Mitchell on the Negro.

By request the Rev. Dr. S. C. Mitchell, professor of history in Richmond College, delivered yesterday before the Baptist Ministers' Conference, of this city, an address entitled "Proposed Solution of the Negro Problem." Dr. Mitchell dealt particularly with the proposition of Mr. John Temple Graves to deport the whole negro race. It is hardly necessary to say that he is opposed to the plan. First of all he says that while the separation of the races is physically practicable, that is to say the United States government is able to take the negro race up bag and baggage and transport it across the seas, is morally impracticable, for the reason that the negro is an integral factor in the industrial system of the South, and that the southern people would not be willing to send them away. He notes the statement of Mr. Graves that the negro no longer makes the staple or cereal crops of the South, but insists that the plantations in the Mississippi bottom are worked to-day almost wholly by negro labor, as they have been for generations past. Dr. Mitchell was reared on a cotton plantation in Mississippi; his mother still lives there, and he is familiar with conditions in that section of the South. Not long ago, he tells us, a large planter in that section in talking to him of the negro's future, remarked: "So far from wanting to get rid of the black man, we wish to get as many as possible to settle here upon our plantation." Dr. Mitchell feels sure that to uproot the negro from the industrial situation in the South would precipitate a collapse only faintly shadowed by the Moors from Spain. Indeed, he thinks that it is providential that the South has two distinct industries suited to the two distinct races which dwell upon its soil—the negroes in the cotton field and the white laborers in the cotton factories. He thinks that the two should work in harmony, as the factory is dependent upon the field.

Again he feels sure that the deportation of the negro would be opposed upon political grounds. "Right or wrong," says he in that connection, "the negro has above him the palladium of the Constitution of the United States, and much of the American's reverence for that instrument of government would shield the black brother in his asserted right."

Mr. John Temple Graves is an orator and a very plausible speaker. His speeches at the North on the subject provoked applause for the moment and attracted wide attention, but his plan is utterly impracticable. The negro is here and he is going to stay here. He is not going away of his own accord, and we as a Christian nation are not going to send him away. We may finally determine to banish all negroes convicted of crime, but those negroes who behave themselves will stay here, and will be well treated.

Nor does Dr. Mitchell agree with those who advocate the policy of "repression," with those who say that as a means of keeping the negro under, he should be denied the right of education. He insists that enforced ignorance upon the part of the African cannot augment the wealth, quicken the intelligence, or advance the moral progress of the whites in the South, and he says that if one had to choose between the bondage of the body and the enslavement of the mind, the former would perhaps be preferred. That being the case, Dr. Mitchell is sure, and we agree with him, that the American people are going to give the negro a chance to get an education. If the southern people will do it, the northern people will help; if the southern people refuse to do it, the northern people are going to do it on their own account. We have absolutely no doubt on that subject. The negro is not a slave; he has been emancipated and we cannot as a nation dodge the Constitution, and by indirectness put back the shackles which have been torn away and thrown aside.

"Instead of taking the school from the colored men," says Dr. Mitchell, in conclusion, "let us take away the school." He believes that by means of such schools as Hampton, the Virginia Normal and Agricultural Institution at Petersburg and the Virginia Union University, at Richmond, negro teachers can be trained in such a way as to get better results from the public schools.

He thinks that religious bodies in the South can devote more energy to the practical elevation of the negro in helping to train teachers, preachers and other leaders for the race.

He insists that race responsibility must be inculcated in the negro.

He also insists that all should recognize that the spirit of justice must determine the final settlement of this perplexing problem.

It is inspiring to hear words like these from a man who is learned and practical and good. The difficulty with most of us is that we think too much about results. The philosopher of life is to do that which is righteous and leave the results to God. The good Lord does not hold us responsible for results. He takes care of them, but he does hold us responsible for the means which we employ to an end. If we do our duty by the negro, dealing with him upon the principles of justice and kindness, we need not trouble ourselves about the final solution of the negro problem.

The Nation's Wealth.

The trade reports for last week are somewhat more encouraging. There has been a setback in some departments of industry, notably in the iron industry, and there has been trouble in some of the trust companies by reason of the fact that they were loaded down with unmarketable securities, but in spite of all

the drawbacks the trade conditions seem to be sound. It is inconceivable that our prosperity should come suddenly to an end when we have an average crop of cotton, bringing ten cents a pound and more; an average crop of wheat, bringing eighty cents a bushel, and an average crop of corn bringing forty cents a bushel. After all, agriculture lies at the foundation of our prosperity, and with abundant crops and good prices for them, there is every promise of continued prosperity, even though we shall not have the boom in trade that has been in evidence during the past several years.

Another encouraging factor in the situation is our enormous supply of gold. Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, estimates the country's gold stock at \$1,277,362,651. The amount held in the treasury was \$645,811,715. The gold stock of Great Britain is \$325,000,000, so that ours is twice as great. Our increase in five years has been \$76,021,387. In that period Great Britain has added \$30,000,000 to its stock, France \$187,000,000, Germany \$85,000,000 and Austria-Hungary \$55,000,000, while Russia has lost \$10,400,000. In all Europe in the last five years there has been a net increase of \$423,000,000, against our increase of \$76,021,387, and the population of the five European nations above named is five times that of the United States.

Adding the holdings of the banks to those of the national treasury, the total gold for the United States reaches nearly one billion dollars. Mr. Roberts points out that the public credit of Great Britain rests on \$168,856,000 in the Bank of England; of Germany, on \$170,371,000, in the Imperial Bank; of Russia, on \$404,306,000 in the Imperial Bank; of France, on \$484,508,000 in the Bank of France. It will be seen from this that the United States treasury holds considerably more gold than any of the national banks of the countries named. But more than that, our stock of gold is steadily increasing. In the last five years our supply of gold money has increased \$338,694,570, and it is estimated that nearly one hundred million dollars' in gold is likely to be added annually for some time to come.

There is little comfort to the pessimist in these statements. There is little room for pessimism, with abundant crops and abundant stocks of gold.

"THE STARVATION ARMY."

This is the popular name now given to the squad of United States regular soldiers who have been detailed to spend nine months in the Scientific School of Yale to undergo a dietary experiment under the direction of Professor Russell H. Chittenden.

The object of this experiment is to determine what is the least quantity of heavy food necessary to sustain health and strength in man. The members of the squad are now living the ordinary life of the barracks, but will begin shortly on their abstinence routine, and will so continue throughout the winter. Every morning they spend an hour in the Yale gymnasium and go through a prescribed series of physical exercises.

Professor Chittenden's scheme is based upon a prolonged study of the effects of light eating on the human system. He believes it is possible to get a perfectly satisfactory amount of work out of the brain and body without recourse to the heavy fare of the ordinary man. In other words, he believes that a certain amount of abstinence from food will produce in the long run better results in physical health and strength than the usual solid eating. His views have impressed the Washington authorities; hence he has been allowed to take this army detail to Yale.

It is a great pity that the Professor did not have the opportunity of observing the effect of light fare and short rations on the Confederate soldier. In that case the man lived upon the minimum of meat, without the advantage of the maximum of bread, and of sugar and milk he had little or none. That he was able to keep as well as he did and hold out for four years would seem to sustain the Professor's theory, but the average Confederate soldier was a very young man. Then, too, he was sustained by lofty conceptions of duty and great personal pride and patriotism. However, it is a fact, we believe, that millions of stalwart workmen of other nations live and thrive upon very scanty meat diets.

A Yale student, Horace Fletcher, who has been experimenting for a long time on light diet, and who has continued his experiment under Professor Chittenden for seven days, reports, according to the New York Tribune, that he felt better at the end of the week than when he began, and he had paid only seventy-seven cents for his week's board. The food that he ate cost him eleven cents a day. He lived entirely on milk, maple sugar and a prepared cereal. He did not restrict himself in quantity, but kept closely to this menu. He usually took two meals a day of this diet.

As a result of five years' experiment, Fletcher has developed a strong liking for sugar and carbohydrates in general, instead of a meat diet. This, it is said, gives him perfect health and plentiful strength. He weighs 165 pounds and is a well developed man.

It was the result of Professor Chittenden's study of Fletcher's case that led him to adopt his idea of handling the army squad. The Professor's conclusion as to Fletcher's case was "that the man performed his work with greater ease and with fewer noticeable bad results than any other man of his age and condition I have ever worked with." In view of these results, the Professor asks, are we not justified in inquiring "whether we have yet attained a clear comprehension of the real requirements of the body in the matter of daily nutriment?"

Whether Fletcher was allowed the use of tobacco in any form, or whether the members of the army squad are to have tobacco, we are not informed. No men-

HOW TO BREAK UP A COLD.

"Every time I sell a bottle of any of Chamberlain's remedies I make a permanent customer for that remedy," said J. B. Bell, of Westburg, Ala. "I use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy myself and in my family and know that it will certainly break up a cold and relieve the lungs. I heartily recommend it to the public." For sale by all druggists.

MAN ABOUT TOWN. CIGARS.



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tion of this is made in the elaborate account of the proposed experiment which has been published in the New York Tribune.

To what extent the soldiers at Yale will distinguish themselves in "starvation tactics" remains to be seen, but they are acquiring great proficiency in gymnastic work.

There are two battle paintings in this city—one in the Senate Chamber; the other in the Westmoreland Club. The former and the larger, the work of a French artist, Lami, was presented to the State by W. W. Cockran, Esq. The latter was painted for General Mahone by John Elder, a native of Fredericksburg, but who, for the greater portion of his life, had his studio in Richmond. They are both sprightly pieces, but that of our home artist suffers nothing in comparison with the Frenchman's. The next best picture of the battle of the Crater is the word-painting contained in an address delivered by Colonel W. Gordon McCabe, before the Virginia division of the Army of Northern Virginia in 1870, and it happens that he, too, is now the property of the Westmoreland Club—that is, its president.

Our types made Judge Christian say in the report of the Veterans' History Committee that the records of the Confederacy showed that Virginia furnished one hundred and twenty-five "battalions" of artillery to the Southern armies. It should have been one hundred and twenty-five "batteries," as appears from the context in a different part of the address.

A battalion of artillery was usually composed of three or more batteries.

The Legislature to be elected to-day will re-elect Senator Daniel for a term of six years, beginning March 13th, 1905. That is one of the things in Virginia politics as to which there is no doubt or questioning.

The pure elections law is still operative. It did not expire with the primaries. Indeed, it was made chiefly for service in the general elections, and it is to be hoped will do a great deal of good to-day and hereafter.

It is understood that the Pullman Car Company means to forestall a bill which has been introduced into the New York Legislature, and hereafter will build none but fire-proof cars. Kerosene and gas for lighting will be abolished. It would be an improvement, too, we suggest, to provide sheet-iron blankets.

In the campaign just closed, some of the candidates have proved to be such good mixers they will find no trouble in getting a place behind the bar, if they are defeated at the polls.

The partridges of Virginia were of the opinion yesterday that the Fourth of July, Christmas and the battle of Santiago had all come to them in a lump.

Prophet Dowd and Walking Delegate Parks would make a combination that would be hard to go up against. They should pool their issues.

Now we know all about Thanksgiving Day, the President having spoken, and, of course, the Governor will follow suit.

If the day passes without any scrimmages in Henrico, we will take it all back and insist that we didn't say it.

Where there is a will there is a way—to get into trouble. At least, it was that way with Colonel Bryan.

If Massachusetts should fall into the Democratic line to-day—but that's a mighty big "if."

On the whole, it is a right one-sided little election we are having in old Virginia to-day.

None of the Virginia candidates have been running under the protection of a wind shield.

With a Comment or Two.

The whole State of Virginia is committed to the Exposition and the whole State will profit by it, if it be the success it should be. Indeed, we should not be surprised if, in the long run, other communities profit by it more than this.

That's true. Richmond expects to profit quite as much by it as Norfolk and vicinity, and that without the worry and turmoil Norfolk will suffer.

People should be careful about what goes on their tombstones.—Wise News. And they perhaps would be if they could be present when the inscription is agreed upon.

The people of the West have gone direct to Europe in search of desirable settlers and the South may have to do that, too, before she gets just what she wants.—Asheville Citizen.

And that will settle the negro problem in short order. The Richmond Times-Dispatch says: "Our North Carolina friends who have been having a fair amount of trouble of the opinion that the naughty midways outdraw the big pumpkins. All of them promise to cut out the naughty features of the midway next year. They may forget about it, and the public may forget, in twelve months' time, however, Win-

Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Staunton News says: Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bennett seem to have been thoroughly agreed on the main point in the case, viz: That Mr. Bryan might need the money.

The Norfolk Ledger takes this view of it:

The Republicans can't fairly charge Mr. Gorman with raising the "race issue," he is only discussing an issue that was made by Mr. Roosevelt.

The Clinch Valley News has given up all hope of pleasing its friends, the enemy. It says:

The Republicans howl if Democrats discriminate against worthless negroes, and howl again if they recognize worthy ones. So, we can't please the champions of liberal government in any way.

The South Boston News says: The rights of the people are never safe except when guarded by the patriotic vigilance of two opposing and close contesting political parties, and we rejoice to know that the elimination of the negro vote has made that state of affairs possible in Virginia.

A Few Foreign Facts.

Sugar manufacturers in Austria are agitating for a reduction of the best sugar tax, which is 15 per cent. of the commercial price.

At Kieff, Russia, every police station is provided with a special room for the accommodation of persons found drunk in the streets. Most of the inmates are usually middle class persons, students and officials.

Up in the frozen northland, almost within the Arctic circle, W. T. Loup is looking after his publication, "The Arctic Bulletin." The place is Cape Prince of Wales, and "The Bulletin" is issued but once every twelve months.

The population of Macedonia is by no means a unit in revolt against Turkish rule. Fully one-third of the 1,200,000 inhabitants are Turks. Of the remainder one-half are Bulgarians. The rest are a mixture of Greeks, Albanians, Roumanians, etc.

Archduke Leopold Salvator, of Austria, who is visiting Paris, has intended to send his famous balloon Meteor to the St. Louis Exposition.

Personal and General.

Rev. Dr. Poindexter S. Henson, of Brooklyn, has accepted the call extended to him as pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston.

David B. Francis, of St. Louis, is said to have been photographed more times in the past two years than any other man in the world. His average is three pictures a day.

William Muldoon, the once famous wrestler, has transferred his home at Belfast, New York, to Bishop Charles H. Cotton, of Buffalo, to be used for a convent, charitable or educational institution.

Hon. John W. L. Findlay, of Baltimore, is the last surviving member of the Maryland Legislature of 1822, which was especially called to make provision for Maryland assuming her quota of the money for the support of the Federal government during the war.

President James, of the Northwestern University, who has just returned to Chicago from a visit to the University of Ontario, announces a plan by which he hopes to unite all or nearly all Western Methodist educational institutions under one supervising body of directors.

North Carolina Sentiment. The Raleigh News-Observer says: Our good friend, James K. Jones, says McCallan will win. He is a sterling, honest man is Jones, of Arkansas, and comes of good Wake county stock, but past experience teaches us that his prophecies cannot be relied upon.

The Winston-Salem Sentinel throws this brick at Carolina judges and juries: Had the "gold brick" men shot somebody in North Carolina and then suffered punishment, there would have been grounds for their lawless proceedings. But they were thieves and we seek it to that kind down here regardless of position in life or whence they come.

The Greensboro Telegram thus disposes of the "conference": Morgan may be wanting the Seaboard Air Line, but the fact that Mr. Andrews and Mr. Barr had a conference in Norfolk behind closed doors is no sign that a deal is on the point of closing. Those gentlemen may have been conferring on the North Carolina union depot question.

Why? Can anybody tell if Lynn is where they train the linnet? Or why an ant and a worm has not a single angle in it? —Buffalo Express.

And, while you are about it, say, What is the reason why May apples do not come in May, Or June bugs till July? —Chicago Times.

Or why the daisies are not dazed When the rain falls from the sky? And why the haystacks are not raised By eating piebald pie? —Brooklyn Eagle.

Then tell us why a dogwood bark is but a catnip tea, And why a man is on a lark, When he is all a sea? —Buffalo Commercial.

And why pineapples do not grow On cornmeal and a sea? And why a cow is said to low But not when she reels? —

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POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Elliot Norton.

No. 20.

PROCRASTINATION.

By EDWARD YOUNG.

Edward Young, the author of the well-known Night Thoughts, was born in the year 1684 and died in 1766. He was noted for his fulsome flattery of those who were able and willing to give him money or preferment and he owed a large part of his worldly success to his skill in pleasing his patrons. His writings, with the exception of "Night Thoughts," and "The Love of Fame, the Universal Passion," his most brilliant production, are now almost wholly forgotten. "Night Thoughts," was the (poetical) expression of his gloomy reflection upon the fate of the world's great men, Elizabeth Lee—daughter of the Earl of Lincoln—though now somewhat declined from the high esteem in which he was once held, Young must still be regarded as a poet entitled to a high place in our literature.



BE wise to-day: 'tis madness to defer;
Next day the fatal precedent will plead;
Thus on, till wisdom is push'd out of life;
Procrastination is the thief of time;
Year after year it steals till all are fled,
And to the mercies of a moment leaves
The vast concerns of an eternal scene.
If not so frequent, would not this be strange?
That 'tis so frequent, this is stranger still.
Of man's miraculous mistakes, this bears
The palm, "That all men are about to live,"
For ever on the brink of being born.
All pay themselves the compliment to think
They one day shall not drivel; and their pride
On this reversion takes up ready praise;
At least, their own; their future selves applaud.
How excellent that life—they ne'er will lead!
Time lodged in their own hands is folly's vaits,
That lodged in fate's to wisdom they consign;
The thing they can't but purpose, they postpone.
'Tis not in folly, not to scorn a fool;
And scarce in human wisdom to do more.
All promise is poor dilatory man.
And that through every stage: when young, indeed,
In full content we, sometimes, nobly rest,
Unanxious for ourselves; and only wish,
As dutious sons, our fathers were more wise,
At thirty man suspects himself a fool;
Knows it at forty, and reforms his plan;
At fifty chides his infamous delay,
Pushes his prudent purpose to resolve;
In all the magnanimity of thought
Resolves; and resolves; then dies the same.

And why? Because he thinks himself immortal.
All men think all men mortal, but themselves;
Themselves, when some alarming shock of fate
Strikes through their wounded hearts the sudden dread.
But their heart's wounded, like the wounded air,
Soon close, where, past the shaft, no trace is found.
As from the wing, no scar the sky retains;
The parted wave no furrow from the keel;
So dies in human hearts the thought of death,
E'en with the tender tear which Nature sheds
O'er those we love,—we drop it in their grave.

Edward Young

Poems you ought to know began in The Times-Dispatch Sunday, October 11, 1903. One is published each day.

HANDSOME
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TO PRESERVE THE
POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

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TIMES-DISPATCH BUSINESS OFFICE

RANDOLPH CASE
WAS CONTINUED

Man Charged With Desertion in Chicago Was Bailed—Other Police Court Cases.

Joseph Randolph is charged with shooting Dan Green in the spinal cord, and Dan is at the City Hospital in a precarious condition. The doctors have done about all that can be done, and now it is about up to nature.

The shooting took place on Duval Street, Saturday night, as related in The Times-Dispatch on Sunday. Randolph denies that he did the shooting, but witnesses say he did, and the case went over ten days to await the result.

J. C. Boehm, an engineer on the construction work now going on at the new Cathedral, was arrested by Detectives Gibson and Wren on information from Chicago.

Boehm is charged with deserting his wife and children, and there are two indictments against him in Chicago. He exhibited registered letter receipts from his wife, indicating that he had been sending her money two or three times a month. He said, however, that he had not lived with her for sixteen months, but was supporting her and the children.

On the showing Justice John allowed him bail in the sum of \$1,000, for his appearance in court when wanted, and he went back to work.

Gustave Sandrich, the sailor who was arrested for being drunk and disorderly and resisting arrest, was fined \$25 in all, and was paid by a friend of the captain of his ship, and he went away.

The other cases were not greater than drunks and small disorders, and merely consumed time, with nothing worth talking about in results.

LOW RATES WEST AND NORTH.

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